

Sunday Advertiser

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SUNDAY, : : : : : FEBRUARY 1.

ADVANCED AND BACKWARD RACES

Prof. James Bryce of England, in a recent address, titled, "The Relations of the Advanced and the Backward Races of Mankind," delivered in Oxford, analyses their relations. To us, who are between the upper and nether millstones of these relations, his statements and conclusions are especially interesting.

He says the world has now been thoroughly explored, and each part of it is known as well as the different conditions of the living peoples. There is general intercourse between all parts, and the races are no longer strangers. The Backward races have been generally subdued by the Advanced races. India, Africa, Madagascar, the Indian and Malay archipelagoes have civilized masters. Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, Siam, even China are under the influence of the European Powers, that is, the Advanced races. It is trade and commerce which produces and encourages this movement. Prof. Bryce then considers the phenomena of the contact of these races, by conquest and trade. When these meet, one of four things must happen. The Backward race dies out, or it is absorbed, or it mingles and dwells on the same soil with the Advanced. A small Backward race usually dies, as is seen in the case of the North American Indian; of the Indians under Spanish rule in the Greater Antilles; and of the Hawaiians under Anglo-Saxon domination. He quotes the estimate of the native population at 300,000 made by Captain Cook, and notices the rapid decrease. But Cook's estimate must be regarded as totally unreliable. Prof. Bryce cites also the case of the Celts of Great Britain who absorbed the Iberians; the Hindoos who absorbed the hill tribes of India; the Russians who have absorbed the tribes of the Caucasus. Through the process of extinction or absorption, more than half of the tribes of the pre-historic ages, have disappeared. During the past three thousand years, the method of destroying types has been that of killing them.

Prof. Bryce next considers the case of races who collide, and are nearly matched so that neither yields. One race may be strong physically, and the other race may be strong in patient industry. One may have brain power, another may be prolific in offspring. Strength means ability to stand the race shock. Two results must follow; either intermarriage or separate existence.

All the great races are the results of mixtures, as in France, the mixture of the Gauls, Iberians and Teutons; in Germany the mixture of the Teutons, Slavs, and Celts; in Russia, that of the Slavs, the Finns, Turic or Mongolian stock. In India there is a mixture of four great stocks. In America there is now the most mixed race of the world. (Prof. Bryce does not allude to the late census of the people of the United States which reveals the fact that over 49 per cent of the inhabitants are either foreign or descendants of the foreign born.)

Conquest and civilization mix races. In Europe, the mixture has not been slow. It is mainly physical repulsion which arrests the intermarriage of races; and color is the most repulsive fact. The races of the same color mingle freely. Some of the white races did not manifest the same physical repulsion to the colored races. The Romans allied themselves with the negroes in Africa, and the Spanish readily married the Indians and the negroes of South America. The Teutonic race does not favor this mixture. Between the white and yellow races the repulsion is not strong. In America white men with Indian blood in their veins, proudly boast of it in some instances. The English, the Americans and the Germans do not tolerate intermarriages with Backward races.

Religion has a strong influence in regulating the mixture of races. In Europe and Asia it keeps them apart. This appears in Russia, the Arab East and in Greece, Armenia, and among the Nestorians. The Mohammedans marry women of inferior blood, but treat them as equals when they accept the Islam faith.

In the mixture of races, the progeny may be a new race, unlike either progenitor. Mental type is often nearer to the more advanced race. The progeny imitate the habits of the upper race.

No one can safely predict what the result will be in the United States from the extensive mixture of races now going on all over their territory, not including the negro. The type may remain, but the national character may change. The mixture of the white and the negro in America is most undesirable, in spite of the fact that one of the foremost men in America (Booker T. Washington) is a mulatto.

Races of marked physical dissimilarity do not tend to marry. If they do "the offspring is apt to be physically inferior to the average of either parent stock, and probably more beneath the average mental level of the inferior."

The cases, says Prof. Bryce, where there is contact of races without fusion are three. When the advanced race conquers, as in India, Java, and the Philippines; or where the laborers emigrate from the Backward races as in America and Australia, or where the races live side by side as in America.

These racial contacts make little friction when the Backward race remains in the rural districts, and does not come into sharp rivalry with the Advanced race in the industrial competition which exists in the cities. Here Prof. Bryce expresses a conclusion which the leaders of the great negro schools at Hampton and Tuskegee reached long ago, and is their declared policy, the keeping of the negro on farms. He also declares that it is inequality, dissimulation, and distrust which creates friction between such races. He then asks, how are these troubles to be avoided? He justifies the exclusion of the Chinese from America and Australia, because their general admission injures the higher race, and the lowering of the standards of the higher race would be an irreparable loss to civilization. If such immigration was large, there would soon be numerous intermarriages, and the whites would deteriorate. Many will disagree with Prof. Bryce's opinion, for they regard the Asiatic race as equal morally and mentally to a large proportion of the millions of European emigrants who have settled America during the last fifty years, and are a menace to its institutions.

Prof. Bryce does not pay a high compliment to Christian civilization. He says that where white men and black men dwell together, "Christianity, though it has brought from without not only devoted missionaries, but such a band of noble, self sacrificing women and men as went, after the civil war into the Southern States, it has failed to impress the lesson of human equality and brotherhood upon the whites established in the country." He also gives the Roman Catholics credit for a better treatment of the black men than the Protestants have given.

He insists that the Backward races must be fully protected in their civil rights, though he believes that the conferring of the ballot upon

the American negro was a mistake. He believes that there should be an educational test applied to them. He thinks that some of the Backward races may show moral and intellectual progress, and he makes this striking remark: "The difference between the Backward and Advanced races lies, not so much in intelligence as in force of will and tenacity of purpose." The chief world languages will extend in range, and the number of nationalities decrease, while such countries as America, Germany and England will send their people into the new lands, with a keen rivalry in trade.

These are the opinions of a man whose writings on American institutions have not been equalled by Americans.

GETTING SETTLERS.

It is suggested that white farmers who want to settle in Hawaii would do well to send a delegate here first to look over the ground and abide by his decision. This would be all right if farmers moved in communities; if they got together in bands and migrated like swallows. But they rarely take this course. When a Californian or other new locality is settled, the farmers come from everywhere, as the spirit prompts them, not knowing each other and only intent upon getting a stake in the soil for the individual. What is true in this respect of the mainland West is true of the insular West. If Hawaii waits for a community of farmers to get together and send delegates here—something it unfortunately did a while ago for South Dakota men—it will be a long time peopling its vacant acres.

The only thing to do is to follow the general lines of the United States land policy. Open up desirable tracts; advertise them for entry six months ahead by circulating literature through railroad and steamship lines; near the end of the six months' period have excursion rates made to the Islands. In the meantime if anybody wants to come and look at the lands they will have the chance. This is the time-tested method of settling up a new territory and it ought to work as well for Hawaii, a place of fertile fields and smiling skies, as it has for the semi-arid States and Territories that have profited so well by it in the past and are likewise profiting today.

Governor Dole thinks it would be a mistake to induce people to take lands which are not connected with the market by good roads. That is true if there is no immediate prospect of getting roads. But the story of pioneering in America is not one of road-building in advance; it is of putting people on the raw soil who will build their own roads. It may be taken for granted that if one hundred families settle on a given tract in Hawaii they will fix up the road question soon enough, especially under a county system which permits the county funds to be used to provide purely local utilities.

The Governor suggests that an appropriation would have to be made for advertising. If so, it should be made by the coming Legislature. Or perhaps the commercial bodies which are looking after tourists who come and go, might do something for farmers who would stay. As for the distribution of literature that ought to cost nothing. The railroads and steamships would attend to that as they do in the States.

All the Advertiser asks is a trial of the recognized American method of getting settlers and of building commonwealths. The Territorial method is a failure. How much of a failure it is, how many things have been done in secret which would not bear publicity, how far land has been disposed of to dummies and to natives who do not pretend to comply with the conditions, is another story which we may feel called upon to tell. It is enough to say that the Territory will lose control of its public lands unless it develops them in the "traditional American way." What that way is the Advertiser has had frequent occasion to point out.

The strain caused by the Venezuelan question is only partly revealed in the dispatches. But when the authorities at Washington begin to talk about improved coast defenses and "the maintenance of national dignity" and when Germany tries to buy warships of Chile, it is time for the friends of arbitration on both sides of the Atlantic to be up and doing.

A raid of some of the white men's poker games might appropriately follow, just to show the Chinese that there is no color line in gambling.

THE BYSTANDER

I have noticed a falling off in the better class of patronage at one of the fine public beach resorts lately and on Sunday last I had a chance to learn the cause. First appeared from a recess among some trees a lot of stark naked native boys, whereupon a good many girls and women left the water. Then came a man on horseback who rode into the surf and disturbed the bathers. Finally from a yellow resort next door came a gang of sailors, waiters and the like, habited in the thinnest cotton trunks. Then the respectable people broke for the shore and for home. It is a pity there are no beach regulations in regard to nuisances, human and equine.

Why don't our Oriental silk and curio merchants employ buyers who understand the taste of white people? They could learn a lesson by looking into the windows of the best bazaars of Yokohama and Hongkong, all of which, by the way, are kept by white men. There the eye is never offended by glaring colors and tawdry ornamentation. Here the taste of the Asiatic merchants runs to brilliant reds and yellows, noisy sofa pillows ornamented by a spread eagle or the American flag or something else that no cultivated man would display in his home. Even the screens look cheap and gaudy, though they cost enough. Lord knows. Yet China and Japan are all the time turning out wares fit to adorn the palace of a king and innumerable things, within the reach of a modest purse, that would be irresistible in shop windows here.

They tell a good story on Johnny Bowler, who was a guest at the Thistle Club smoker. Johnny is a Fenian, they say, at any rate a stanch Irishman, and when the toast came round to the King and Queen he didn't lift his mug. But a fierce Highlander was watching him. "Hoot mon, dom ye, drink th' beer," he said in a hoarse whisper and Johnny connected with the glass so quickly that the amber fluid ran down his windpipe and pretty near gave Johnny a lingering death.

It is now nearly ten years since Claus Spreckels, once the sugar king of Hawaii and the most powerful man in these dominions, was within 2000 miles of his stately but silent mansion on Punahou street. He came down in 1893 to stop the prevailing foolishness. At first he thought he would have a republic with Sam Parker for President, but was gayed out of the notion by the Star, a paper then young and irreverent. Then he came squarely out for restoration, whereupon the Star printed an allegory about the fate of Herr Rothschild Von Katzenjammer, a rich person who went to Germany in 1825 and plotted against the Provisional Government which had been set up after the revolution that had overturned the Kaiser's monarchy. The allegory was too much for Claus and he had the Star editor arrested for libel. In the district court he got first blood but the upper court found against him. The editor then talked of damage proceedings more in fun than earnest, whereupon Claus transferred nearly all his local property to two sons, who soon had a quarrel with him and kept it. The incident embittered the sugar king and he turned in to help Blount, enlisting Charles Nordhoff to aid him in the press. The problem then was how to get Claus to leave. One night at the Hawaiian hotel a wild-eyed reporter named Bradford said something about the need of killing the old man. It was mere idle vapor but the sugar king took it seriously and asked for protection. Mrs. Spreckels was thoroughly scared and when that fact was learned some of the boys proposed a warning, ornamented with a skull and bones, on the home gate at Punahou. When Mrs. Spreckels saw it she wouldn't let Claus stay a day longer. The Australia was about to leave and when it went the Spreckelses went too. Claus said he would never come back until the grass had grown in Honolulu's streets.

CURRENT COMMENT

W. N. ARMSTRONG

It is not the "Copperhead" or the Democrat, who now proposes to erect a statue in honor of General Robert E. Lee in the city of Washington, but a stalwart Republican, one of the Adams family, whose patriotism and intelligence cannot be impeached.

Thirty-six years ago President Johnson with the cordial approval of the majority of Union men would have hung Gen. Lee for treason. Today some loyal descendants of these men would honor him in bronze at the national capital. He was a traitor then, and his crime remains, but some high virtue eclipses the taint of treason, and asks us to forget it. Charles Francis Adams in his recent book "Lee At Appomattox," boldly advances a plea for a statue, for reasons which the recent Boer war has disclosed.

The Boers, few in numbers, by adopting guerilla warfare, resisted the enormous power of Great Britain for nearly two years, and caused a great loss of life, and a thousand millions of treasure. When Grant confronted Lee at Appomattox, Lee's associate commanders advised him not to surrender, but order his men to disband, disperse and seek the mountains, in which a guerilla war could be carried on indefinitely, and the North forced by ex-haustive expenditures would make favorable terms. Twice during the war the North faltered and thought of compromise. Grant foresaw and feared this movement. He knew it would dishearten the Northern people, but he could not prevent it, if Lee's men did not surrender, and give their parole not to fight.

Lee, after a careful consideration of the matter, refused to take the advice of the Confederate soldiers, and surrendered before Jeff. Davis could reach him. He said: "We are a Christian people. We have fought and are defeated. There is but one thing to do, accept the situation; go home and plant crops."

This act, for which he alone was responsible, closed the exhausting war, and prevented years of costly fighting over the entire South, which could not be occupied. Most had shown that a small guerilla force could keep a great army in trouble, and even demoralize the capital itself.

Davis remained an unreconstructed rebel to the end. Lee, after the surrender, became a loyal citizen, and as the President of a college, and the foremost citizen of the South, advised all Southerners to become sincerely loyal to the Federal government, and became by his example, one of the rebuilders of an entire geographical community. "In spite," as Mr. Adams says, "of the odious base imposed by extreme force," that is the subjection of the "intelligent men of the South to the rule of the ignorant blacks."

Mr. Adams dares to say, further, that Lee acted in accordance with his lights (in becoming a rebel) and he was right. A brave sentiment from one of the conspicuous men of Massachusetts, with the clearest of records. There were some men, soldiers of the war, brave fighters, who were broad enough to recognize this, though they did not cease for a moment to kill those who acted upon it, and to admit it was regarded as an act of treason.

Mr. Adams refuses "to consider anterior causes and vicissitudes" of the Civil war. He puts Lee in the rank of great Americans, because at a critical moment in the nation's life, he prevented the vast and prolonged misery of a guerilla warfare, which might have forced an unfortunate compromise.

Writing of men like Lee, who were Confederates, Mr. Adams says: "I am convinced, as an unilluminated man can be for everything in the future, that when the time comes, a justice, not done now, will be done to these descendants of Washington, of Jefferson, of Rutledge, and Lee, who stood opposed to us."

In his later days James Russell Lowell expressed like sentiments. No one dare gainsay their splendid patriotism.

Last Sunday, through a gate which had been left open, and which led into a pasture near Camp McKinley, there strayed a lean white horse, with one cock-eye, and a tall which looked like the distressed assets of a trust estate, after it had been plastered with lawyers' fees by some judge of a circuit court, and his exposed ribs indicated that he was more than ready to appear as an anatomical specimen in the Bishop Museum.

He had carelessly entered this inviting field on several previous occasions, without paying gate money, and on this occasion was unlawfully eating the grass which belonged to a citizen who spent his time "damning the missionaries," and "Americanizing" virtuous but unfortunate beachcombers.

Some boys, who might have been Mr. W. A. Bowen's Sunday school scholars, on a "strike" for longer lessons on Sunday, were greatly moved by this flagrant breach of law, and in order to instill into the limited mind of the horse some sense of his awful crime against the laws of man, affectionately approached him, and upon securing his confidence, attached by a rope an empty kerosene can to his tail. By shouting and yelling at him, materially aided with a shower of stones, they aroused his fears, his anger and pride, and he dashed off in a trot to the highway, which soon increased to a headlong gallop. The boys were in great glee at his manifestations of fear, caused by the music of the can; music which Captain Berger and his band, in their best days, could not surpass.

Suddenly he stopped by the roadside. His acute nostrils scented some delicious grass. He instantly forgot the weird attachment to tail, and buried his nose in the grass. The kerosene can became only a slight incident in his life, made insignificant by hunger.

The boys were indignant at his failure to show his consciousness of sin, by protracting his mad career, and his callous indifference to law, by resuming his consumption of the Territorial grass by the roadside. With cruel yells, and stones, they forced him into entering again upon another installment of a mad career along the highway. While galloping up the road, towards Diamond Head, flinging his heels at the bouncing can, which rattled at the strokes of his hind hoofs, he suddenly stopped again, for he had scented another sweet morsel of grass, and hunger more than fear ruled his soul. His mad career ended for the second time. The can ceased to vibrate, it lay listlessly on the ground, the rope attaching it to his tail was slack and idle, and the lean,

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PUBLIC OPINION

WEAVER WEAVING IN A NEW WAY.

One by one, the sons of calamity get tangled up with the Octopus and let the prosperity bacillus undermine their heroic principles. The Hon. Jacob Coxey of the Irregular Army, O., has been a man of corporations and a bloated bondholder for years. Hogg, Towne, and Bryan are plethoric of purse. And here is our old Greenbacker and Populist friend, Gen. James B. Weaver, of Iowa, a statesman whose apparently invincible disbelief in the hunt for happiness has long kept alive our interest in his fortunes. Alas, he, too, is fallen. According to an esteemed Iowa contemporary, he has gone to Sour Lake, Tex., as president of an oil company. Sour Lake has a name congenial to the old Weaver, but we fear that the new Weaver is destined to be an optimist and perhaps a millionaire.—New York Sun.

BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

An English board of guardians decided to allow beer to the inmates of the workhouse during the Christmas holidays. During the discussion one of the guardians stated that a vote of the old men in the house had once been taken on the subject and all of them held up their hands for beer excepting two. These two were paralyzed and could not raise their hands.—Ex.

MARCONI MAY LAUGH LAST.

Marconi's prediction of wireless messages to Great Britain at the rate of one cent a word may well give the cable companies a little uneasiness. The present cable rate from New York to England is 25 cents a word. And it isn't safe to laugh at Marconi's predictions. They are very apt to come true.—Utica Observer.

GOOD CAUSE FOR DIVORCE.

An Oklahoma lawyer claims to have found the cause of divorces in the territory. He says that in the great majority of cases the man is small of stature and that small men are so egotistical and disagreeable that women cannot get along with them.—Kansas City Journal.

THE LION A CAT?

That terrific creature, the British lion, is, in the present instance, but too plainly become the German tame cat. We are surely not going to risk the hostility of the United States for the dubious and interested friendship of Germany?—St. James Gazette.

A LESSON IGNORED

It is difficult to see what the government has gained by ignoring the lesson very plainly taught us in China, that Germany is not a particularly desirable partner for England in business matters of this description.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE MEXICANS DRILLING.

If some of the expansionists who covet Latin American territory could see how men and boys are drilling hereabout on Sundays and holidays, they would develop some new species of fits.—Mexican Herald.

OTHERS IN THE SAME BOAT.

Hawaii is said to be in need of many reforms, being in this respect not unlike the rest of civilization.—Tacoma Weekly Ledger.

SAME OLD "TIE" STORY.

The new cable is another strong tie which binds Hawaii to Uncle Sam.—Lewiston Evening Journal.